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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 29.99:

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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February 28, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 62 2 p.m. 60
Humidity 91 88

February 28, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 63
Humidity 95 96

7598 日七初月戌

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1917.

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SINKING OF THE LACONIA.

Practically All on Board Saved.

London, February 27.

The Cunard Company announces that practically all those on the Laconia have been saved.

Americans Among Passengers and Crew.

London, February 27.

A telegram from New York says that there were twenty Americans among the crew and six American passengers on the Laconia.

One Death: Some Missing.

Later.

The Laconia was torpedoed at 10.50 on Sunday night. It is known that one person has died and that some are missing.

Twice Torpedoed.

London, February 27.

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Queenstown says that the Laconia was twice torpedoed, in comparatively calm weather. She listed heavily and her boats were lowered with difficulty. There was no panic among the passengers. The number of drowned persons is variously estimated at from ten to twenty-two, including two Americans.

Two American Ladies Dead.

London, February 27.

It is confirmed that two American ladies, passengers by the Laconia, died from exposure in a boat.

Official Casualty List.

London, February 27.

It is officially stated that three Laconia passengers are dead and three missing. Six of the crew are missing and six in hospital.

THE COAST BOMBARDMENT.

Mother and Baby Killed.

London, February 27.

The brunt of the bombardment by German destroyers was suffered by a hamlet between Margate and Broadstairs.

The worst experience befel a cottage, in which a family of nine were living. The mother rushed upstairs to fetch a ten-months' infant, but a shell killed the mother and mortally injured the baby. Two other children were seriously injured.

MEDIATION.

Proposed Action by Latin-American Republics.

London, February 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says it is reported that Argentina has initiated negotiations with the Latin-American Republics with a view to jointly offering mediation.

AMERICA'S POLICY.

President Wilson Explains His Attitude.

London, February 27.

President Wilson, in his speech before Congress, said:—"It is foolish to deny that the situation is fraught with the gravest dangers. The necessity for definite action may come at any time, if we are to defend our elementary rights as a neutral. Therefore it would be most imprudent to be unprepared. I wish to feel that I have the authority of Congress behind me in whatever may be necessary for me to do. I am still a friend of peace, and do not contemplate war, or steps leading thereto, but merely request authority to safeguard the rights of people anxious to live in peace. War is only possible through the wilful acts of others, and the people can trust me to act with restraint and prudence."

Fresh Powers for President.

London, February 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that after President Wilson's speech, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee announced that he would immediately introduce a Bill granting President Wilson power to arm ships, and other necessary authority, including credit.

To Protect U.S. Rights.

London, February 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that President Wilson will ask Congress to day for authority to use the forces of the United States to protect American rights on the high seas.

MORE GERMAN WIRELESS.

London, February 27.

A German wireless official message says:—"There have been numerous English advances between Ypres and the Somme, but only once reached the trenches east of Arras and a counter-attack drove it out."

The activity on the East front has increased with the decreasing cold.

TURKS DRIVEN BACK.

London, February 27.

A Russian wireless official message says:—"In the region of Smolensk the enemy discharged eight gas waves in seven hours. We repulsed a Turkish attack north of Sivastopol."

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

RUMANIANS REPULSE ENEMY.

London, February 27.

A Romanian communique says:—"We repulsed, with enemy losses, strong enemy reinforcements on the north-western frontier of Moldavia, and bombarded enemy trenches on the Siret dispersing their troops and supply columns."

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

A Woman and a Child Killed.

London, February 26.

In the House of Commons, Sir E. Carson announced that as the result of the German destroyers' bombardment of Broadstairs and Margate in the early morning a woman and a child had been killed, two persons injured and two houses damaged.

Casualties in a Village.

Later.

Unofficial details show that a dozen shells fell on the coast, and that all the casualties were in a village. A shell also dropped in a town four miles away.

ITALIAN PROGRESS.

London, February 26.

An Italian official message states:—"We drove back and dispersed enemy detachments south-east of Gorizia, and two of our airplanes successfully dropped 2½ tons of high explosives on the railway station and on Rijemberga aviation ground. We have made progress north of Trieste."

THE WAR LOAN SUCCESS.

London, February 26.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the converted Treasury Bills amounted to 130 millions sterling. He pointed out that the number of subscribers approximated £388,000, and emphasised that while the German loans had successfully decreased ours had increased.

The cost of the floating of the loan, including advertising amounted to only £75,000; and the success was due to the patriotism of the people, as was evidenced in the will and the financial ability of the country to win the war.

AMERICAN STEAMER'S RUN.

Paris, February 27.

The American steamer "Orleans" from New York has entered the Gironde.

THE FOOD RESTRICTIONS.

London, February 26.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Devonport, the Food Controller, notifies that bread must be sold in loaves of a pound or an even number of pounds, and must be twelve hours old and not be changed for old loaves previously sold. They must not contain currants, sultanas, milk or sugar. Inspectors are authorised to weigh them on the premises or in course of delivery. Rolls must weigh two ounces.

TIMES ARE CHANGED.

The Passing of Jefferson Brick.

Says the New York Outlook:—"Emerson thought it odd that Americans should have, 'not water on the brain, but a little gas there,' and he quotes the remark of a foreigner that 'whatever they say has a little the air of a speech.' The 'tall talk' which has offended foreigners since the day when Dickens found Mr. Jefferson Brick a fountain of unconscious humor, long ago ceased either to impress or to amuse the mature American of to-day. Self-depreciation is a characteristic English habit which seems very like the reverse of the American habit of boasting, but it is not so much depreciation as a quiet assurance based on the consciousness of having played a great part in the world; a part so great as to make individual self-assertion not only unnecessary, but in very bad taste. It has been said that Cambridge University men act as if they owned the earth, while Oxford men act as if they had owned it so long that they had forgotten it. The people of the Old World 'arrived' so long ago that they have ceased to celebrate the date. People at the top of the social order in England are, as a rule, free from social self-consciousness. A successful broker or tea merchant who has just been knighted is likely to be sensitive about the 'Sir' which prefixes his name; but the duke whose title was familiar to the play-goers in Shakespeare's time is several centuries too old to be concerned about his position; and this is not inconsistent with the remark of a guide who was showing a visitor through the house of a great noble. He opened the door into a room in which an elderly man was breakfasting. The visitor drew back. 'It's nobody but the Duke,' said the guide. From the guide's point of view the great nobleman was as secure in ancient dignity and historic interest as the stately house itself; his rank was a part of the ancient order of the realm. In France one does not have to visit the Midi or read the delightful adventures of Tartarin to find the Latin note of expansiveness; he has only to note the exuberant names of many of the hotels in Baedeker. Many a quiet and delightful inn does not hesitate to appropriate to itself the august name of the Universe, sometimes adding, with a little lack of humor, the name of the province in which it is situated. This may be a device to make the visitor feel a little more at home; the word 'Universe' has great impressive order in England are, as a rule,

free from social self-consciousness. A successful broker or tea merchant who has just been knighted is likely to be sensitive about the 'Sir' which prefixes his name; but the duke whose title was familiar to the play-goers in Shakespeare's time is several centuries too old to be concerned about his position; and this is not inconsistent with the remark of a guide who was showing a visitor through the house of a great noble. He opened the door into a room in which an elderly man was breakfasting. The visitor drew back. 'It's nobody but the Duke,' said the guide. From the guide's point of view the great nobleman was as secure in ancient dignity and historic interest as the stately house itself; his rank was a part of the ancient order of the realm. In France one does not have to visit the Midi or read the delightful adventures of Tartarin to find the Latin note of expansiveness; he has only to note the exuberant names of many of the hotels in Baedeker. Many a quiet and delightful inn does not hesitate to appropriate to itself the august name of the Universe, sometimes adding, with a little lack of humor, the name of the province in which it is situated. This may be a device to make the visitor feel a little more at home; the word 'Universe' has great impressive order in England are, as a rule,

coziness of the inn in which one takes his ease. As for the learned but obtuse German, the assertion of their colossal claims to the foremost position in the divine plan of the order of the world makes one wish that Heine were here to make merry again over certain peculiarities of the Fatherland. It will be one of the functions of the Far East in the future to teach the West manners; but behind the courtesy of India and China there survives a superb composure born of thousands of years of experience of life and leadership in the world. The Orient cannot forget that in dealing with the West he is dealing with the raw inexperience of extreme youth, and in his heart there is a certain proud disdain of the satisfaction of the West in its immense buildings, its wonderful mechanisms, its numberless devices for physical convenience and comfort. 'The time has come to present India to the world,' says an Indian writer in a recent interpretation of India—the contempt of the world but the beloved of the gods—to the nations of the West struggling in the grip of their own matter-mad civilization. 'A few years ago a distinguished Japanese diplomat who happened to be in Rome was the guest of half a dozen Englishmen at breakfast. I was a pleasantly informal

occasion, but it gradually, and perhaps insensibly, took the form of an advisory council on Japanese affairs, and many suggestions were made by the hosts to the guest. The latter listened with Oriental courtesy until at the end he said, in a deferential tone: 'Will you pardon me if I remind you that the present dynasty was reigning in Japan when Romulus and Remus built their mud walls around the little village of Rome?' The sense of superiority seems to be widely diffused, but age gives it a certain malice. Mr. Jefferson Brick is still active in many 'lines of business, but his vocabulary has faded and he has outgrown much of his immature exuberance. There are 43 miles of plumbing pipes in the building, and there is a water supply system provided with a total available water supply of 40,000 gal., besides the 42,000 gal. swimming pool reserve supply. Paris, January 19.—Julius Roche, Republican Deputy for Ardèche, introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies to-day requiring Government officials, officers, judges, newspapers, and every one making any public reference to the war to name it 'the German invasion,' under penalties provided for those aiding the countries hostile to France. The object of the measure, the Deputy says, is to prevent a false conception historically of the origin of the war. Mr. Roche and his colleagues supporting the bill point out that history refers to certain periods wars as invasions by Attila, by the Tartars, and by the Christians.

There are 43 miles of plumbing pipes in the building, and there is a water supply system provided with a total available water supply of 40,000 gal., besides the 42,000 gal. swimming pool reserve supply. Paris, January 19.—Julius Roche, Republican Deputy for Ardèche, introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies to-day requiring Government officials, officers, judges, newspapers, and every one making any public reference to the war to name it 'the German invasion,' under penalties provided for those aiding the countries hostile to France. The object of the measure, the Deputy says, is to prevent a false conception historically of the origin of the war. Mr. Roche and his colleagues supporting the bill point out that history refers to certain periods wars as invasions by Attila, by the Tartars, and by the Christians.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

AMERICA'S "ARMED NEUTRALITY."

President Wilson Asks for Powers.

Washington, February 26.

Addressing Congress, President Wilson asked authority to establish "armed neutrality." He stated that he had made full plans to protect American ships in the German war zone; and pointed out that while he desired peace there was something greater than peace, namely, the protection of the rights of Americans and the upholding of the right of American ships to sail the seas unobscured.

In the course of a weighty and outspoken review of the submarine situation, President Wilson said he feared that none of the neutral nations who had been asked to co-operate to prevent submarine depredations, thought it wise to join in common action. American commerce was suffering more in apprehension than in fact, ships timidly keeping in home ports. He dwelt on the most serious and growing congestion arising from this policy, which in itself might accomplish the German aim. He characterised the sinking of the Lyman S. Law as disclosing a ruthlessness of method deserving great condemnation. He laid stress on the indications, and expressions of purpose by the German Press and authorities, which increased the impression that the future sparing of American ships and people was likely to be more due to unexpected discretion and restraint on the part of submarine commanders or fortunate circumstances than the carrying out of instructions.

The Arming of Merchantmen.

Washington, February 27.

President Wilson has requested Congress to authorize the supply of merchant ships with defensive arms and also adequate means of protection, including war risks insurance.

Immediate Action Urged.

Washington, February 27.

Ex-President Taft, Mr. Choate, formerly U. S. Ambassador in London, and numerous other prominent Americans have issued a manifesto in which they state that the majority of Americans who favour action have been silent, because they do not wish to embarrass President Wilson. Therefore, the small number of pacifists were creating a wrong impression as to the nation's spirit. They urge Americans to join a movement for immediate action, instead of waiting for the murder of more Americans before entering upon war.

THE BIG BRITISH PUSH.

London, February 27.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"The advance is being maintained. It extends on an eleven mile front from east of Gueudecourt to the south of Commercourt to a depth of two miles. We occupy Butte de Warlencourt and the villages of Warlencourt, Enucourt, Pys and Miraumont; and have reached the outskirts of Lelareque, Hies, and Puisseux au Mont. We repulsed with loss an attack on a British post to the south of the Somme and we successfully raided in the neighbourhood of Arras, Monchy au Bois and Lens."

THE IRISH ARRESTS.

London, February 27.

Mr. Duke, K.C., Secretary of State for Ireland, in the House of Commons, on a motion for the adjournment, said that the great majority of those arrested had been prisoners in the late rebellion, and had since their release busied themselves in reviving conspiracy. Mr. Duke declared that it was inadvisable to enter into details. He and the Inspector-General of constabulary Sir Bryan Mahon accepted responsibility for what had been done.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, March 3.
Race Meeting—"Of Day."

NEW YORK'S BIGGEST BUILDING.

Skyscraper 916 Ft. High With 55 Storeys.

The newest New York skyscraper—the G. \$12,000,000. Woolworth Building, 55 storeys high, which occupies a 152 ft. by 198 ft. area on the west side of Broadway, extending a full block from Barclay Street to Park Place opposite the Post Office, is described and illustrated in an article in Engineering.

It is U-shape in plan with two wings 80 ft. wide and 110 ft. long, separated by a 35 by 98 ft. interior court commencing at the fourth floor, below which the building occupies the entire area of the lot and has two additional stories extending 2 ft. below ground-water line to a depth of about 37 ft. below the curb. The 30-storey wings are surmounted by a tower 34 by 88 ft. at the base on the 31st floor, which has vertical walls up to the 40th floor, where the dimensions are reduced to 60 by 71 ft. At the 47th floor they are reduced to 69 by 61 ft.

The tower is 270 ft. high from its base to the 50th floor, where it is mounted by a pyramid 105 ft. high and 64 ft. square at the base, with an observation gallery above the 55th floor at a height of 730 ft. above the curb. The height from the curb to the base of the 22-ft. flagpole is 760 ft. 6 in., and from the lowest part of the foundation to the top of the building is 916 ft. 7 in.

The building, continues Engineering, is provided with 24 high-speed passenger lifts and two freight lifts, besides one special passenger lift in the tower. The longest lift shaft is 705 ft. high, and the lifts are equipped with 28 miles of steel cables.

There are provided for the service of the building six boilers with an aggregate of 25,000 h.p. four engines and electric generators of 1,500 kw. There are 95,000 sq. ft. of tile floor arches and 105,000 sq. ft. of terracotta partitions, requiring 22,000 tons of terracotta. There are 3,000 exterior windows and 3,000 interior doors. The building is equipped with 2,900 toilet fixtures and 80,000 electric lighting outlets with 87 miles of lighting wire and cable, besides 230 miles of telephone and bell wiring.

There are 43 miles of plumbing pipes in the building, and there is a water supply system provided with a total available water supply of 40,000 gal., besides the 42,000 gal. swimming pool reserve supply.

"THE GERMAN INVASION."

Bill in French Chamber for Designation of the War.

Paris, January 19.—Julius Roche, Republican Deputy for Ardèche, introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies to-day requiring Government officials, officers, judges, newspapers, and every one making any public reference to the war to name it "the German invasion," under penalties provided for those aiding the countries hostile to France.

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ESTABLISHED 1883.
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CIRCUMFERENCECABLE LAID
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Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.**COURNOISIER'S**
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in which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE
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The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.
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Agents.**Yorkshire
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ESTABLISHED 1884.
The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.**ASTHMA
CAN BE CURED.**WHEN you feel suffocated, and sit up
all night coughing and gasping for
breath when a SINGLE dose of**NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE**
will give you certain, prompt relief
and ensure a good night's rest? This,
the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this terrible incurable disease.
Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON
& CO., Ltd., and all Chemists and Patent
Medicine Vendors.
Price: \$2.50 per bottle.**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.**LESSONS IN CHINESE.**Mr. YE HUI YAN, a Chinese graduate
versed in literature, has been a teacher
to European officials and merchants in
this Colony for ten years.
He has a good method of training Europeans
to pass Chinese examinations, and is possessed
of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.
He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write, care of
"Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to Mr.
120, Wellington Street, second floor.**MEE CHEUNG.**
FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER.
102 HOUSE STREET.Developing, Printing & Enlarging
done with neatness and
despatch.

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BUILDING CONTRACTOR.
DEALER IN SANITARY GOODS,
MANUFACTURER OF MOSAIC TILES,
FINE BRICKS AND SANITARY STONE-
WARE DRAIN PIPES. IMPORTER AND
EXPORTER OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Telephone No. 1483, Office & Showroom.
Head Office:-21, Wellington
Street.

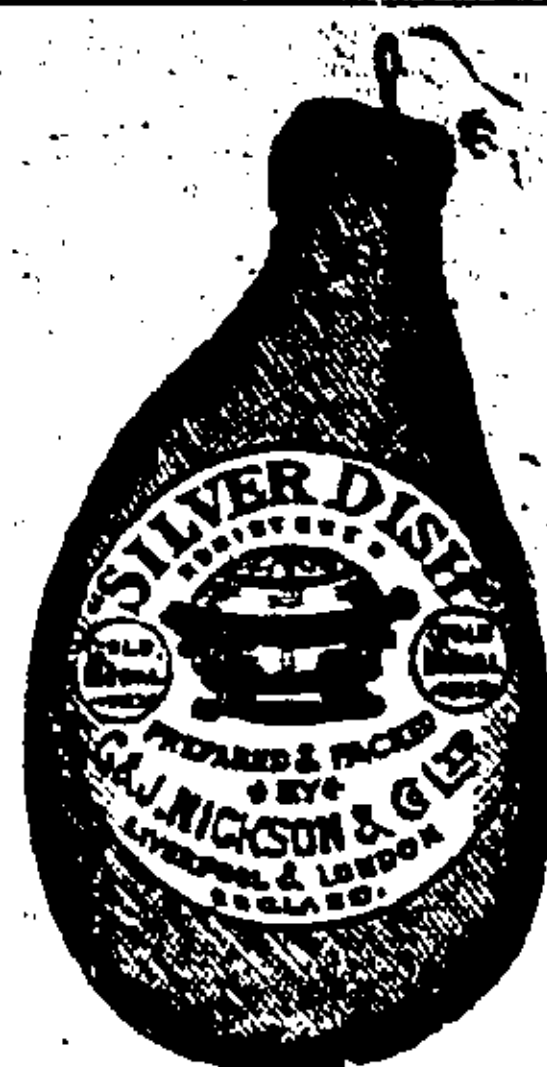
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**THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.**

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL. Conspicuous for Comfort, Health and
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Moderate Refreshments, Roof Gardens and Social Rooms. European Dinner served. Steamers.
P. O. FEUSTER, Manager.**GRAND HOTEL.**A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.
Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European
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A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.
For further particulars apply:-

Manager.

Telephone No. 197.

Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373.

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

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Manager.**ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE.**

2, and 4, KENNEDY ROAD. Telephone 115.

Private hotel, affording every Comfort. Large and airy
rooms. Splendid View of Harbour. Excellent Cuisine under
Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.

For Terms apply:-MRS. LOSSIUS, Proprietress.

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First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes
from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European
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Apply:-THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon.

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PRIVATE HARTING HOTEL.

AUSTIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

EVERY Comfort. Large and airy Rooms, suitable for Married
Couples or single Ladies or Gentlemen. Excellent Cuisine
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NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and Management. The
Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea.
It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Fans.
Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to

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THE MANAGER.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.**RACES.**For the convenience of our Customers and Friends our special Tiffin will be available each
Race Day at 11 a.m. and Dinner as usual from 7 p.m. Afternoon Tea and Refreshments at any
hour.
We are still the leading Providers, as we supply only the best and in adequate quantity.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

**THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.**

ARTHUR E. ODEL.

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and
Royal Palace Hotel London, W.B.)

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EQUAL TO ALL LOCAL CONDITIONS,
COMBINING HILL-CLIMBING ABILITY
WITH SILENCE AND RELIABILITY.**CALL AND INSPECT THE 1917 MODEL**

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ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR.**Strong, solid and compact. Iron and Nickel Electrodes
with caustic potash in strong iron box. Minimum use of
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accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ACCUMULATORS AND CELLS.**A FRESH SUPPLY OF
THE "NIFE" LANTERN,
AN ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR HAND-LANTERN
(SWEDISH MAKE).
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A. B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO., LTD.
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COLIN MACKENZIE & CO.
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The enemy firms which manufacture Nerve Strengthening Food are
about to be wound up under the Trading with the Enemy Act. Now if
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AN ENTIRELY BRITISH PRODUCT - prescribed by the highest
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worn nerve tissue. We can recommend it.
Price \$2.50 per bottle.**NEW
RECORDS,
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MUSIC AT****ROBINSON'S**

GENERAL NEWS.

Price of Opium.
Simla, January 20.-A press
communiqué states that the
Government of India have decid-
ed to raise the upset price of
opium sold at the Calcutta sales
from the present minimum of Rs.
2,500 a chest to Rs. 3,200 with
effect from the 1st of April, 1917,
and until further orders.China's \$10,000,000 Loan.
Regarding the \$10,000,000
loan under consideration by the
Quadruple Group, the Chinese
Government intended to devote
the proceeds of the loan to three
purposes, namely: (1) Repayment
of certain old foreign debts; (2)
stabilisation of the financial con-
ditions deranged by the monarchy
movement; (3) the disbandment
of superfluous troops. It is re-
ported that the Group Banks
have expressed their disapproval
of the proposed appropriation of
the proceeds.Police for Mongolia.
Some weeks ago, several Mon-
golian Princes submitted a
memorandum to the Board for
Mongolian Affairs requesting
that police forces be organised
for certain districts of Inner Mon-
golia to protect the people against
the raids of bandits. The people
in Mongolia are being periodical-
ly harassed by the Bannabuts
and other marauders. The Gov-
ernment is now considering the
proposal to train large police
forces to be stationed at important
places in Inner and Outer Mon-
golia. It is estimated that 34,000
policemen will be required for
the purpose.Indian War Loan.
Lahore, January 19.-Com-
menting on the Government of
India communiqué regarding the
raising of a special war loan in
India the *Civil and Military
Gazette* writes:-We congratu-
late the Government most heartily
on the decision thus reached. We
have long urged that India should
be afforded an opportunity of
shouldering her financial as well
as her military obligations in
connection with the war. The
fact that she is now to be invited
to do so is another proof that our
pastors and masters are begin-
ning to realise that India is just
as much concerned as Great
Britain in the winning of the
war, and that the war will not
be won by talking about it, but
by a concentration of effort upon
that one end.Sino-Japanese Relations.
At the Association of Political
Economists, Dr. Soyeda stated:-
The friendly relations between
China and Japan could not be
attained by mere verbal talk and
the two Powers should arrange
measures to have intimate rela-
tions economically, and Japan
should develop her industries by
using the natural resources of
China. The autonomy of raw
materials and industries is the
foundation of the general situa-
tion of the Far East, etc. Mr.
Hioki, the ex-Japanese Minister
to Peking, also stated to the
meeting that it is important to
make China understand Japan's
position clearly and to avoid any
attitude which will make Chinese
feel offended and it is also nec-
essary to cultivate the feeling of
co-operation to promote the
mutual interests of the two
Powers, etc.The Last Call.
Charles Miller, of Paterson, N.
J., chief master-at-arms in the
United States Navy, sounded the
final bugle call at Arlington when
the body of Admiral Dewey was
laid to rest. Miller was a bugler
on the Olympia when Commodore
Dewey took command in China
in 1898, and served on her until
she returned to home waters.
At the battle of Manila
Bay, Miller was detailed to the
Admiral and stood beside him and
sounded various calls, including
the first one to go into action.
Miller regretted that the bugle he
used on that day was not available
for his use to-day. It is in a
private collection of historic
things at Chicago. He had,
however, a bugle which he used
at the same time, and on which
on subsequent occasions he
sounded calls that echoed in
Manila.For a good solid meal a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1917.

HOW LONG?

When the change of Government at Home was announced, everyone in Hongkong, and probably elsewhere, felt that the Germans were about to be treated with a little more severity than the late administration ever thought of meting out to them. So long as the Asquiths, the McKennas and the Haldanes had any definite voice in the matter, the Cabinet went about apologising to enemies and neutrals alike, fearing to tread on anybody's toes—and most of all fearing to offend the Exeter Hall maniacs who had sent them to Parliament. Under such people there was no possible hope of dealing with Germany as she deserves, for our war machine was clogged and impeded at almost every point. The whole nation might demand that proper reprisals should be taken for Zeppelin raids and for submarine; it might urge that suitable measures should be observed to save both Miss Cavell and Captain Fryatt even at the eleventh hour; it might feel revolted at the sending of game and other luxuries to the hogs who, dignifying themselves by the name of officer, were "imprisoned" at Donnington Hall and elsewhere; but Asquithian softness and sloppiness must nevertheless reign supreme, whether the Hun were giving their sons and their money to fight the Hun were pleased or the reverse. And even now we sometimes wonder if, despite the alteration in the Government, Germany is yet being made to feel the full force of British resentment.

Left alone by the politicians, our soldiers and sailors would long ago have broken Germany; but thousands of pettifogging restrictions have stood in their way, they have been dictated to by men who plainly had not the faintest conception of the real position, and who possessed as much knowledge of life and of men in general as they did of Heaven. Over and over again our troops have been obliged to cumber themselves with prisoners, where "no quarter" would have been infinitely the wiser plan. Over and over again our civil population at Home has been attacked, and the Germans have chuckled at what they consider our timidity in not avenging such acts. Since the new Premier was appointed, there certainly have been one or two signs that Germany was to be made to feel Britain's power; for instance, it is spoken of at Home as an established fact that Captain Blaikie was saved from sharing Fryatt's fate by a very straight hint that, if he was murdered, there might be trouble in store for one or two German prisoners in England. We see, too, from yesterday's wires, that a new ration scale has been drawn up for Germans interned in Britain, whereby they will have to suffer food restrictions similar to those imposed on our own people at Home. That is a useful move; under the Asquith regime they would probably have been living on the fat of the land, make whether Britishers went hungry or not—even as we in Hongkong allowed our dear Hingham Germans (who would have poisoned the Colony had they had half a chance) to buy their beer free of duty!

But if the Germans are really to be brought within bounds, in regard to submarine and to bombing and bombarding unfortified places, Britain must not stop at the present restrictive measures. We have advocated, for the past two years, and we do so again, the placing of a few German prisoners on every merchant ship that puts to sea. There is no harm in trying the experiment. Over the arming of merchantmen, Britain has taken a couple of years to do what should have been done from the start. Had this been practised all along, and had a German city been raided by aircraft every time a piratical act was committed, our enemies would probably be looking at things in a slightly different light by this time. But our palm-swinging, German-loving politicians and would-be politicians have steadily preached the same doctrine throughout: "Don't hurt the poor enemy more than you can help," and British lives have had to pay the price of all this. How long is the Empire to be forced to follow this milk-and-water line? For what have our brothers and friends been giving their lives all this while, if the Hun is to be committed and stroked and just told not to be naughty any more?

Li Lieh-kwan and the Germans.

It was quite in accordance with the sense of things that the genial Li Lieh-kwan, as reported in yesterday's *Telegraph*, should be among those "revolutionary leaders" who are opposing the severing of relations with Germany. Li has been a nuisance, and often a curse, to his own people for long enough, and the bulk of the responsibility for all the misery and bloodshed in connection with the Canton outbreak of last year may justly be divided in equal proportions between himself and his former friend, Shun Chun-huen. And now he has become the friend of Germany! We wonder what his whilom admirers, who have been robbed right and left by German firms, will have to say on the subject. They probably know, quite as well as we do, the means which the German Minister is employing in order to gain adherents among the Chinese, and will indulge in a quiet wink at the joint expense of the Minister and Mr. Li. If the Central Government is wise, it will soon have the said Mr. Li under lock and key, for while he is at large he will always be a danger to public peace.

Those Six "Reasons".

Meanwhile it is interesting to examine the six reasons which Li advances for his opposition to China's joining the Allies. (1) The European War will not affect China, says he.—It has so far affected China that business has been bad throughout the country, and may yet be worse. (2) "No man, at the present moment, can tell which side will be the victor."—If Li and his friends are ignorant, to this extent, of European politics, they have no right to any voice in the matter, but should be employed as chair-coolies. (3) China should be permitted a voice in the settlement of the Tsingtau affair.—Of course she should, and the way to ensure her getting it is for her to join the Allies forthwith. (4) Submarine warfare will hasten the termination of the war.—It will, but not quite in the way which the Hun, who obviously dictated this little argument to their Chinese admirers, expect to think. (5) "Under the pretext of preserving the peace of the Far East, Japan may interfere in China's action."—We are not sure that we quite understand what this means. Does Li Lieh-kwan himself know? (6) "The best course for a weak country like China is to maintain neutrality."—This is not a "reason" but a dogmatic statement which could only be made by very ignorant men. Throughout the whole of Li's "argument" two facts are obvious: (a) German persuasion—i.e. money and champagne entertainments—is behind it all; (b) he has the same amount of regard for Chinese lives as he had when he was giving orders for ruthless slaughter at Canton last August. A few hundred Chinese murdered by German submarines—what does such a trifling matter? We commend this tender solicitude on the part of Mr. Li to his acquaintances in Hongkong.

The Police and Queen's Road.

We have received a further complaint to-day of police negligence at the point where Ice House Street crosses Queen's Road. At midnight on Saturday two Chinese in this neighbourhood, who had apparently just consumed the contents of a bottle of samshu, having no further use for the bottle, threw it in the roadway. Soon a bare-footed ricksha puller came along and had the ill-luck to tread on the glass, cutting his feet so badly that he could not continue his journey. The two offenders stood by and enjoyed the joke hugely, while the policeman on point a few yards farther on calmly ignored the whole incident. To this we would add that, some half hour later, there was a fight among some bluejackets outside the onetime German Bank. The only policeman in evidence was a lakong, who can scarcely be blamed for not taking a hand in the game. What he did do was to blow his whistle lustily and lengthily—and entirely without result. Of course a "scop" between sailors or soldiers after "closing time" is no extraordinary matter, but what strikes us is that, had the case been one of murder, the lakong would still have whistled in vain.

DAY BY DAY.

IF WE WERE ALL SATISFIED, WE WOULD NEVER REACH THE HILLS-TOPS.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.41/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 21st anniversary of the defeat of the Italians by the Shoans at Adowah.

For the Front.

The members of the Hongkong Police force who are shortly to leave for the front are to be entertained to dinner at the King Edward Hotel on Friday evening.

No Foodstuffs from Home.

It is hereby notified for general information that the exportation of foodstuffs from the United Kingdom to Hongkong, which is not dependent on such supplies, will not be permitted for the present.

War Comforts.

Mrs. Capell's working party has sent off this week, through Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Company—Two parcels to Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, containing 39 pieces of under-clothing and 4 frocks; one parcel to Miss Tucker, Soldiers and Sailors Help Society, containing 24 pieces of men's clothing.

Victoria Theatre.

Last night a very pretty four-part story film—"For Love of a Maid"—was shown at the Victoria Theatre. The leading role is in the hands of Miss Jackie Saunders, and the whole thing is exceedingly well done. We are informed that the Victoria management will soon be presenting a film version of "The Two Little Vagabonds". Old theatre-goers will remember that this adaptation of DeCourcelle's "Les Deux Gosses", by G. R. Sims and Arthur Shirley, was an enormous success on the London stage some twenty years ago. The film is a very long one and will be spread over two programmes. Those who know the stage version will be very anxious to see how the story has been treated by the cinematograph artists.

A GALLANT BELGIAN LADY.

A Story of Mme. Carton De Wiart.

In the address on "The Crucifixion of Belgium," which he gave recently in New York, Major Livingston Seaman, U.S.V., tells the stirring story of Madame De Wiart.

"One Sunday evening we dined with Madame Henri Carton De Wiart, wife of the Belgian Minister of Justice, in an ancient castle near Havre, given to her by the French. It was in strange contrast to the prison for criminals in Berlin, where for three months she was incarcerated in a cell but little larger than her dining table, for mailing a copy of the pastoral letter of Cardinal Mercier, who is now himself a victim of German tyranny. When asked by the tribunal which convicted her whether she had sent the letter, she answered, 'Yes and I am ready to pay the penalty.' Our Embassy, and that of Spain intervened on her behalf, but when our Ambassador called to see her, the interview was allowed only in the presence of a German officer. When asked regarding her food, she said 'I had not known these dishes before, but I know them now.' The following day the German officer visited her again, and said, 'Madam, you will be allowed the privilege of purchasing your own food.' She answered, 'For a privilege one must say thank you. I cannot say thank you to a German. You say I may pay for my food. That money would go to a German. I would rather starve than have my money go to a German.' She endured her imprisonment to the end, thus symbolising again the spirit of Belgium, which neither shall nor torture nor conquer."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A RACE MATTER.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—A great majority of those who visited the Jockey Club enclosure during the past two days to indulge in the Sport of Kings, and, incidentally, to help swell the War Charities Fund, cannot fail to appreciate the point of the first of your thoughtful leaderettes in last evening's issue. The well-to-do Chinese element was this year conspicuous by its absence from the grand stand, and as to the Chinese visitors from Canton of the married class, there were not nearly the numbers noticeable to patronise the enclosure as in former years. One is forced to the conclusion, drawn attention to in your comments, that the major portion of the Chinese patronage has found its way into the private booths conducted on strictly money-making lines.

Ten per cent. is a good enough commission to charge for running the "pari" in the private stands—15 per cent. should yield a reasonable profit for the risk incurred and the trouble involved; but when it comes to 20 per cent., and, in some instances, even 25 per cent. (as it is reported), the commission becomes absolutely preposterous. While huge profits are derived from these undertakings, be it noted that the various management contribute nothing in any shape or form to War Charities. More than that, they indirectly draw away a great deal from one of the channels calculated to fill the local war funds. These booths offer competitive attractions against the official pari-mutuel, and as it is the latter only that contributes to War Charities with the surcharge of 2½ per cent. in addition to a lump sum contribution from gate money, etc., there is no good reason why, e.g., the well-off Chinese from Canton should escape the meshes of the contributing net, when they are down here on pleasure bent.

The Cantonese make of Hongkong a resort essentially for personal convenience: in times of political upheaval they are down here in their herds; at our annual race carnival they are also here for pleasure and business combined.

It is about time that some scheme were devised whereby our accommodating visitors should be made to contribute in some direct form or other to the Colony's expenditure and, during the present time of stress, to its financial burden of responsibility as an integral part of the British Empire.

Yours etc.,

DOLLARS AND CENTS.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917.

BEAN-SPROUTING.

Alleged Use of Polluted Water.

Before Mr. C. D. Malboarn, at the Police Court this morning, a woman was summoned for using the nullah water by the side of 10, Sin Wah Terrace, for bean-sprouting purposes.

Defendant was represented by Mr. Denny.

The facts of the case were stated by Sanitary Inspector Roylance, who said that it was injurious to health to sprout beans in this water, for it was refuse water. Defendant had been warned and fined before, and the M.O.H. and the Head of the Sanitary Board were asking for a heavy penalty. Defendant should get a water meter. As the water was polluted, it was injurious to health to use it.

Mr. Denny's contention that there was nothing injurious in using the water. He would like it to be proved that the water made the bean injurious. He thought it did not.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$10, Mr. Denny saying he should appeal, as there was no expert evidence that the water was polluted.

ENEMY BANKS IN LONDON.

Controller's Work Drawing To A Close.

Sir William Plender's report on the winding up of the five enemy banks in London which he has controlled since the outbreak of war was issued last month. The banks involved are:—

German:—Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency; Dresdener Bank; Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.

Austrian:—K.K. Priv. Oesterreichische Laenderbank; Anglo-Austrian Bank.

Before the war these banks employed 988 persons, of whom 473 were British born and naturalised; 440 were enemy subjects, and 55 Allied and neutral subjects.

Most of the enemy staff were exempted from internment until the heavy work necessitated by the resumption of payment had been carried out; but on December 1, 1916, there were only ten enemy persons still employed by the five banks. They are managers and sub-managers, whose services are essential. "Their immediate removal would deprive me of assistance as well as of their executive power, and impede the settlement of the banks' affairs," states Sir William.

"As soon as the time comes when, in my opinion, their services can no longer be utilised with advantage, I will take the necessary steps to acquit the authorities."

Shortly stated, during the period of control to September 30, 1916, the following results have been achieved:—

(1) Liabilities to British, Allied and neutral subjects have been paid or otherwise discharged to the extent of £27,600,000.

(2) Securities belonging to British, Allied and neutral subjects have been delivered representing an approximate value of £7,800,000.

(3) Assets have been realised in cash, and interest and dividends collected producing a sum of £23,460,585.

(4) The accommodation granted by the Bank of England to these banks, in order to enable them to pay their acceptances, has been reduced from £11,835,037 to £4,810,832.

(5) Of the securities remaining in the custody of the banks at September 30, 1916, valued at approximately £28,000,000 detailed particulars in respect of £3,000,000 had at October 31, 1916, been furnished to the custodian, and such securities are capable of being vested at any moment.

The responsibility and continuous labour of protecting and handling the securities—bearer and registered—involving an aggregate value of approximately £38,000,000, has been one of the most serious and arduous of the duties devolving upon Sir William Plender and the official supervisors.

It having been decided that the premises of the German banks shall be sold, it appears to Sir William that, though there will remain much to be done, the reason for any continuance of the present arrangements will, when once possession is given to the purchasers, cease to exist, and it may well be, and he would suggest, that his appointment as controller should come to an end.

If this takes place, all outstanding assets (including debts) which would ordinarily be collected by the London branches might—so far as this has not already been done—be vested in the custodian, who should apply the proceeds of the same in the case of the Dresdener Bank and the Disconto-Gesellschaft in repayment of the advances made by the Bank of England. Such advances should rank against the London assets in priority to the claims of creditors of the head offices and foreign branches of the banks, having regard to the fact that the proceeds of such advances were applied in payment of London liabilities.

It will be necessary in any case that some arrangement should be made whereby correspondence and inquiries, which must continue for some time, may be dealt with. If British banking institutions acquire the premises arrangements might possibly be made with them on behalf of the custodian to retain for safe custody the securities vested in him.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Many of us, says the *Chronicle*, are puzzled to know why a Lieutenant-General ranks higher than a Major-General. Perhaps the explanation is that the titles date back to the Commonwealth, when the country was divided into military districts—the less important under the control of a sergeant-major-general, the rank beyond that of colonel, and the more important being governed by a lieutenant-general, the captain-general being Cromwell himself. The lapse of time has deleted the sergeant from the sergeant-major-general. I think the title of captain-general is still retained in the H.A.C.

Mall House, which is Sir John Jellicoe's new address, is part of the new Admiralty buildings, and furnishes the official residence of the First Naval Lord. For more than a century the First Lord of the Admiralty has been housed in the old Admiralty in Whitehall, but until recent years no provision was made for the expert chief of the Navy Board. And it is important that he should be on the spot, for the Admiralty is the conning tower of the British Empire, able to communicate by means of wireless with all the ships of the Navy afloat.

Once in the course of its long career the *London Gazette* appeared for a while as a daily paper of stupendous size. The cause was not a war, but the railway boom of 1845. It was required by Parliamentary rule that details of all new schemes to be promoted in the forthcoming Session should be published before December 1, and so numerous were these schemes that throughout November the *Gazette* had to be issued in huge daily editions, one of which ran to 583 pages.

Sir A. Keogh's severe strictures on the mentality of politicians would not be endorsed by all men of science, remarks the *Chronicle*. Gladstone had no scientific equipment, and, as his biographer tells us, stood aside or followed only vaguely great scientific movements of his time. Yet when he went to call on Darwin, the scientist said, "What an honour, that such a great man should come to call on me!" and Huxley, who was never in the least a Gladstonian, cried, "I should like to know what would keep such a man as that back. Why, put him on the moor with nothing in the world but his shirt, and you could not prevent him from being anything he liked."

War economy has evidently made its need felt in the vicarage as well as in the private house. A clergyman's little son went to stay at a friend's house. The next morning he was asked to say grace. As he hesitated, his host, endeavouring to help, said "Say what father says before breakfast." Thus encouraged, the boy began: "Go easy with the bacon: it's eight-and-a-pence a pound!"

A Peterborough resident gives the following prophecy of the termination of war on Feb. 13, 1918.—Daniel, 12 chap. 11v.: "And from the time that the daily sacrifice shall be taken away, and the abomination that maketh desolate set up, there shall be a thousand two hundred and ninety days." Revelations, 13 chap. 4 and 5 v.: "And they worshipped the beast, saying who is like unto the beast? who is able to make war with him? And there was given unto him a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies; and power was given unto him to continue forty and two months." From August 4, 1914, to Feb. 13, 1918, is 1,290 days or 42 months.

New York Chicago Aeroplanes Service.

Regular aeroplanes mail services between New York and Chicago are under consideration. The average time for the flight of 720 miles would be seven hours. The fastest train takes more than twenty hours to cover the distance between the two cities.

RE-ORGANISATION IN FRANCE.

Bold and Drastic Changes.

Paris, January 4.—The new organisation set up for a more efficient direction of the war may now be considered complete. It is obviously important that the nature of this change should be thoroughly understood in England.

The main fault which had been found with the previous organisation, as it prevailed since the beginning of the war, can be summed up in three words lack of co-ordination. Although France was better prepared than Britain for a Continental war, she had not foreseen that such war might become at the same time a long war and an industrial war. The general and, so to speak, philosophical view which underlay her war organisation was therefore that the real direction of the war must be in the hands of the general commanding the armies in the field. The commander-in-chief was expected to end the war in a few months, possibly in a few weeks, by conducting a quick campaign. He was to have a free hand in everything, the Government and the War Office confining themselves to supplying the means of action he might require.

Owing to the energy and skill of the men in command from the first this system proved more satisfactory than might have been expected in a war where the manufacture of shells and guns had to come as important a factor as the management of the troops on the field. Still, as the war went on, the original misconception was in danger of becoming harmful. The Government on the one side, the G. Q. G. on the other, tended to become like two friendly States, the exact relationship of which was not clearly defined. The Government stood more or less for the economic and diplomatic side of the war, the high command for the military side; and it was found difficult to reconcile the points of view. Inside the Government itself the Minister of War had been dispossessed of some of his normal powers by the appointment of a number of Secretaries of State, some of whom were in direct touch with the commander-in-chief. Other instances of the same lack of co-ordination might be quoted. Petty troubles of every sort threatened to arise only because, while there was an efficient organisation at the front, there was no strong directing power in Paris. The reforms which have just been made are intended to create that strong direction.

The first step was the same as in London. It consisted in creating a war committee of five, who were to be responsible for the general management of the war. The second step, however, was somewhat different from what seems to have been done in Great Britain. Complete unity of direction has been secured by making General Lyautey, the Minister of War, the real head of the war.

This does not mean that the Minister of War will have over his colleagues in the War Committee a sort of dictatorial power. But it has been publicly announced that, whatever the decisions may be which are reached by the committee of five, the Minister of War will be responsible for their execution as far as the Army is concerned. Even the Prime Minister himself will not be able henceforth to summon a commander-in-chief on the Western front or in Salonica in order to discuss the conduct of the war. Government instructions to the commanders-in-chief will only be issued through one channel, and that will be General Lyautey.

That is not all. The Minister of War will also be responsible for the co-operation of all departments concerned with the war. In order to illustrate this, let me just mention one typical case. Up to now M. Albert Thomas, who was at the head of the Munitions Department, used to be in direct touch with the G. Q. G. From now on, although instead of being only an Under-Secretary of State he has been made full Min-

RIGID CENSORSHIP IN BELGIUM.

A Prohibition Concerning the Deportations.

A postal censorship, relating to deported Belgian workers who died because of forced labour, was established by the Germans, according to a cable message received from the Belgian Government in Havre, France, by Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul at New York. A translation of the message was made public by Mr. Mali. It reads:—

"Official German record of the military zone in Belgium, under date of December 15, publishes a set of regulations for the postal service of the deported workers prohibiting their mentioning to their families their places of work, this seeming to indicate that they are working for the German army."

"A new batch of deported working people from Ghent were returned to Ghent sick, and several dying. They tell of great suffering on the German front in France, and many deaths because of exhaustion from forced labour."

Inter for "Armaments and Fabrications," he will not be allowed to accept important suggestions from the Commander-in-Chief, or to make any, without the consent of the Minister of War. The only point on which, for convenience sake, he will be in direct touch with the Army will be for the purpose of picking out men who have to be withdrawn from the front and sent to the factories. The same concentration of power made as regards the head of the war has been also extended to the internal constitution of every war department. For instance, M. Albert Thomas will not only control, as he did, the manufacture of guns and shells, but he will be responsible for the whole equipment (material) of the Army, including the Air Service. He will be allowed to utilise all the industrial resources of the country, not only the mines, but also the water-power, which was formerly under the Minister of Agriculture.

What will now be the position of the Commander-in-Chief as regards the central directing power? Is there any fear that the new organisation will go to other extremes and allow the Government to interfere with the conduct of operations? Of course, it cannot be disputed that the Commander-in-Chief will be somewhat less omnipotent than he used to be. Formerly no new programme of guns or shells could be initiated by M. Albert Thomas. He had only to comply with the requirements of the Army as they were communicated to him by the G. Q. G. The decree of December 31, 1916, now empowers M. Thomas to prepare such programmes on his own initiative and to carry them into effect after he has obtained the consent of the Minister of War. He also gains the right to control the technical use of the artillery at the front. But it will be seen that these changes are only relative to the industrial side of the war. So far as the operations themselves are concerned, General Nivelle will remain as independent as General Joffre ever was. Moreover, the well-known record of General Lyautey is the best guarantee that the Minister of War, while being the most responsible man in France for the direction of the war, will never attempt to interfere in strategic and tactical questions, which ought to be entirely in the hands of the leader of the armies in the field.

The bold and drastic reconstruction which has now been completed seems therefore to be a very beneficial one. The French war organisation was up to now inferior to the British in one important respect while there was a strong leadership in London in the hands of Sir William Robertson, the relations between the G. Q. G. and the French War Office were somewhat undefined. From now on things will be better adapted to the requirements of a war like this.—Observer.

SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

Airs of Superiority Condemned.

The Tokyo Jiji, which is most zealous in its advocacy of Sino-Japanese friendship, again takes up this subject for editorial comment. The paper holds that mutual respect and equal division of interests are the two essential points to be kept constantly in view in helping the cultivation of Sino-Japanese friendship. To divide their interests in equal proportions the paper admits, is a proposition difficult of realisation, when both parties meet in competition and both are desirous of obtaining the larger share of the profit, but nevertheless the paper urges that the greatest care must always be taken by each side not to trample on the other's interests in undertaking any business in co-operation.

To make co-operative undertakings between Japanese and Chinese reciprocal not only in name but in reality, it is most important to make Sino-Japanese economic co-operation both effective and perpetual. In order to realise this, nothing is more desirable than for each party to hold the other in respect. It is an undeniable fact that the Chinese have many shortcomings, which make them contemptible in the eyes of foreigners. Such being the case, it may be very difficult for the Japanese to completely abandon their contemptuous attitude towards the Chinese in a short time, but the tendency among the Japanese to treat everything pertaining to the Chinese with contempt and to make no discrimination in the treatment given to a respectable Chinese gentleman, and a unscrupulous Chinese tradesman calls for immediate remedy.

Another point the Tokyo journal desires to recommend to the attention of the Japanese Government and people is that they should take a dynamic, instead of a static, view of the Chinese people. Hitherto, Westerners as well as Japanese have regarded the Chinese as a nation incompetent to secure its own development, and have attempted to solve all Chinese questions in accordance with this interpretation. The China of the present day, however, is not to be regarded in this light. The mental change that has taken place among the Chinese people of the middle-class and above since the First Revolution is too marked to be left out of consideration. The prevailing conditions among them, indeed, show that they are no longer to be regarded as an inactive people. It is, of course, impossible to say whether, as the result of this mental change, the Chinese will accomplish important reforms, or will throw themselves into a more confused condition by repeating unnecessary domestic disturbances, but it is indisputable that they are gradually emerging from a static into a dynamic state. It will probably not be wide of the mark to predict that China will make remarkable development in various directions, thanks to the earnest efforts of her people, in the near future.

This may be taken as too vague a view by some people, the Tokyo paper remarks, but it is a matter for regret that no great importance is attached by the Japanese to this mental change among the Chinese, and that they continue to look down upon them. The journal fears that such an attitude may cost Japan very dear. The paper notes with admiration that such a superficial view of the Chinese is no longer taken by the Westerners, especially by Americans, who are now studying China with much more care and minuteness, as the many essays and books regarding China published in those countries show.—Japan Chronicle.

Aged 105.

John Finlayson, a famous explorer, for whom Finlayson River and Finlayson Lake in Yukon territory were named, died at Wrangell, Alaska, on January 7, aged 105 years. His age was well authenticated. Finlayson was a native of Scotland. He was the first to enter some of the richest of the gold country.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED

FINEST QUALITY, RIPE AMERICAN APPLES.

PACKED BY THE BEST GROWERS.

SPLENDID FLAVOUR.

EXEMPTION "PENALTIES."

Novel Method of Dealing With Conscience Men.

A Lancashire tribunal has adopted a novel method in dealing with conscientious objectors. Seven Christadelphians were recently before them and as a condition of exemption they were ordered to contribute £3 12s. a week to the British Red Cross.

The amounts vary according to the positions of the men: A master engineer pays £1 weekly, a master painter and plumber 15s., a chemist's assistant, schoolmaster and joiner 10s. each, a clerk 5s., and a ship's labourer 2s. 6d.

All readily consented to contribute to the Red Cross, and the clerk of the tribunal receives the payments punctually each week.

IF YOU FEEL A COLD APPROACHING

a hot bath at bed-time and a dose of Pinkettes, the little gentle-natured laxatives, form the best preventive.

PINKETTES

diapyl Constipation, Biliousness, torpid liver, sick headaches, and clear the complexion. Of Chemists, or 80 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 86 Szechuen Rd., Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell, by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, 1917,

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—

Teak hatstand, chesterfield couches, easy chairs, teak flower stand, marble clocks, blackwood & teak overmantels, engravings, ornaments, etc., etc.

Fine teak extension dining table & chairs, teak sideboards & dinner waggons with bevelled mirrors, dinner service, E. P. glassware, etc., etc.

Teak double bedstead, teak wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak dressing tables, washstands, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

Also 1 Grand Piano by Collard & Collard.

On view from Tuesday, the 5th, March, 1917.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. F. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—No. 10, Seymour Terrace. Apply to:—P. M. N. de Silva 6, Des Voeux Road.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

LADY MAY, President of the Guild in this Colony, invites all ladies interested in the organisation of working parties for war work—whether in connection with the War Charities Committee or not—to attend a meeting at Government House on WEDNESDAY, 7th March, at 10.30 A.M. for the discussion of matters of general interest.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "TENYO MARU,"
From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 2nd March, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on the 6th March, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 7th March at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 21st March, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1917.

NO MORE HEADACHES

Headaches, intermittent pains, sharp shooting spasms, or steady dull aches, over the eyes in the back of the head, at the base of the brain or in the temples, quickly succumb to the soothing influence of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

Every minute you suffer from a headache is lost from your life of usefulness and enjoyment—a most unnecessary waste since all kinds of headaches and neuralgic all external aches and pains can be quickly relieved and finally cured by simply rubbing in a little of this great external remedy. It's sure—it's quick. Ask a y one who has tried it.

Sold at 1/6 per bottle. Of all chemists and medicine vendors throughout India.

Agents for Hongkong,
Messrs. S. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

You can't get wet in a
"Mattamac"

WATERPROOF

Light in weight, strong and durable
\$20.00 each.

UMBRELLAS

Smart in appearance, dependable in wear
From \$6.50 each.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

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TELEPHONE NO. 28.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

HIGH-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

NEW STOCK OF ENGLISH MADE

FOOTWEAR

SMART

BOOTS

AND

SHOES.

FOR

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SERVICE

WEAR.



BLACK or BROWN.

EXCLUSIVE STYLES—PERFECT FITTING.

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS JUST RECEIVED.

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|-----|--|--|
| 583 | The Best Man at the Wedding. George Robey. | |
| | The Family Ghost. " " | |
| | What was there was Good. " " | |
| 581 | Where's the Butler? " " | |
| 593 | Dinky. Cyril Maude. | |
| | A Telephone Reconciliation. " " | |
| 594 | The Stage Door Keeper. Part 1. Bransby Williams. | |

THE "ANDERSON" MUSIC CO., LTD.
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THE TOP NOTCH SCOTCH.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.
EDINBURGH.

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles.....			Connecting at Colombo with Australian Mail Steamer.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....			Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.....			Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles.....			Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailings etc. apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

34,625 tons Displacement, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 15 Mar.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 9 May.
Empress of Japan 28 Mar.	Empress of Japan 23 May.
EMPRESS OF ASIA 12 Apr.	EMPRESS OF ASIA 6 June.
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Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.
Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

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APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

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EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope,
Subject to change without notice.

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General Agents,

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Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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Telephone No. 215.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.....		
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama.....	\$Tamba Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 12,500 \$Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	{THURS., 8th Mar., at noon. {WED., 28th Mar., at noon.
O'UTTA via S'pore, P'ang & Rangoon. BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.....		
SHANGHAI, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe and Yokkaichi.....	Penang Maru Capt. Kushibiki T. 10,000	{SUNDAY, 25th Mar.

KOBE Direct.....

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi Maru Capt. Iizawa T. 21,000	{THURS., 15th Mar., at 11 a.m.
	\$Hirano Maru Capt. H. Fraser T. 16,000	{TUES., 20th Mar., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	\$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	{FRI., 16th Mar., at 10 a.m.

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.....

\$Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	6th Mar.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	24th Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	2nd Apr.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	16th Apr.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	28th Apr.
Siberia Maru	14,000 - 18 knots	12th May.

1st class to London G\$348 (£71.10.0), return G\$674 (£122).
to San Francisco G\$250, return G\$437.50.
*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.
Special Rates given to RAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL, SEAFARERS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.
Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to
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JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Bintang 18th Mar.	S.S. Arakan 14th May.
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Tjikembang 13th Apr.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAILING FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
APRIL 16, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

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Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
AMOY & SHANGHAI.....	Tamsui	1st Mar. at d'light.
SHANGHAI.....	Sinkiang	1st Mar. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Chinhu		7th Mar. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhu," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Tea." SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chenai," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 34,
Hongkong Feb. 28, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilatjap			1st Mar.	KOBE

"All steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

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Telephone No. 1574.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
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The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATO, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haiphong ...	J. W. Evans ...	THURS., 1st March, at 11 a.m.
Haikan ...	A. E. Hodgins ...	TUES., 6th March, at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG.....	Luksang	Thurs., 1st Mar. at d'light.
MANILA.....	Yunsang	Sat., 3rd Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Yusang	Wed., 7th Mar. at d'light.
MANILA.....	Loongsang	Sat., 10th Mar. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta sailing at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through bills of lading can be obtained for Porters and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at other when indicated on others.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiaofoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Methods of Herr Ballin. In the course of a paper read before a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, offering suggestions for clarifying our commerce from enemy influence after the war, Mr. Wilfred Powell (late H.B.M. Consul-General, Philadelphia, U.S.A.) stated:—I should like to speak of that remarkable man, Albrecht Ballin, the president of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line. I believe he was originally a Russian Jew, and started as an emigrant runner from Russia for the old Hansa line. By some means he succeeded in purchasing two steamships which he put in opposition to the Hansa line in the emigrant and cargo business of North America. The Hansa line suggested that Ballin should, instead of running against them, unite his forces with theirs; Ballin was willing, provided that he was made a director of the new company, which was then named the Hamburg-America line. This line was started with four or five ships in (I believe) 1870. At the commencement of this war the Hamburg American Company had 67 separate lines of shipping operating all over the world, in most cases running in competition with British steamship lines. This vast increase has been accomplished in nearly every case by instituting a freight war, which forced the separate German lines to capitulate. I will quote one case, and it is that of a neutral shipping line of American steamers, who were put out of business by Ballin, the clever but unscrupulous. This American line was started to carry American goods from American ports to Hamburg and Holland. They were slow boats at low freights. Ballin saw that this might interfere with the monopoly of the Hamburg-American line, but, being bound by the agreement of the so-called "North Atlantic Pool," that freight rates of the steamship lines belonging to the Pool could not be raised or lowered without the consent of the whole Pool, he therefore knew that the Hamburg-American boats could not enter into competition with the lower freights of the new American line. He caused his agents in Hamburg to start a new line; their name in opposition to the American boats as a nominal independent affair, Ballin in reality providing means. The modus operandi employed by him to kill the American line was as follows: Say, the American boats charged 20s. a ton, the German lines cut under them for 18s. a ton, so continued reducing their freight rates below those of American company each time that the latter had to come down to meet the reduction. The German boats, however, on each occasion they sailed for the United States received from the Hamburg-American steamship wharves, surreptitiously, a half cargo of goods a minimal left by the Hamburg-American line on account of want of space, at 40s. a ton. This clever trick soon enabled the German boats to drive the American company out of existence.

American Shipbuilding in 1916. The Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, reports that during the calendar year 1916 private American shipyards built 1,163 merchant vessels of 520,847 gross tons which have been officially numbered for American shipowners and accordingly are now in trade or about to engage in trade. American shipbuilders also built 50 vessels of 39,392 gross tons for foreign owners, making a total output of 1,213 vessels of 5,023,939 gross tons for the twelve months. The record output for the United States was 614,216 gross tons built during the 12 months ended June 30, 1908, and the 1916 record was also exceeded during the fiscal year 1855 when 583,430 gross tons were built, all of wood except seven iron vessels of 1,291 gross tons. Of the 1916 output 152 vessels of 4,402,939 gross tons were built of steel, which was exceeded by the output of 149 steel vessels of 450,017 gross tons during the fiscal year 1908. The output of that year, however, was mainly for the Great Lakes, while most of the steel tonnage of 1916 has been built for the ocean foreign trade. Returns of merchant tonnage built in foreign yards during 1916, incomplete thus far, seem to warrant the opinion that during the past 12 months American shipyards have done more to maintain ocean foreign trade uninterrupted than the shipyards of all other nations together except Great Britain.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1917.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE SUCCESS IN THE WEST.

Enemy's Biggest Retreat Since the Marne.

London, February 27.

The enemy's retreat on the Aisne is the most considerable since the battle of the Marne, and is undoubtedly the result of British pressure. But experts, though they rejoice at the bloodless capture of some of the strongest German fortresses, warn against exaggerating the significance of the German movement, which was well timed as regards the weather—that enabling them to remove their guns and escape without great loss from positions threatened with envelopment, while possibly causing a revision of the plans for the Allied offensive. Some critics think that the Germans (who are reported to have secured more troops as a result of compulsory civilian service and the enslavement of subject populations) are aiming to secure a delay for the delivery of a stroke in anticipation of the Allied offensive.

German Lines Raided by French.

London, February 27.

A French communiqué says:—We raided the German lines south-east of Vailly and brought back prisoners. There have been patrol encounters in the region of Beaumont and the Vesle.

Enemy's Withdrawal Continues.

London, February 27.

A correspondent at Headquarters states that the withdrawal of the enemy continues, pressed by British infantry. Occasionally there is determined resistance by isolated detachments, especially in the vicinity of Bapaume, but without its delaying the general British advance. Trees are piled across the road to Bapaume, which is also obstructed by fresh craters and masses of stone and wire. The underground galleries and water supply at Bapaume have been blown up.

The Germans have again been favoured by the weather in their retreat. The sloppy ground precludes a vigorous pursuit, hampers the bringing up of heavy guns, and may enable the Germans to make good their new defensive line and to avoid being rushed.

It is still impossible to determine how far the retreat will continue. The two natural lines of country affording a strong position are, firstly, the Bapaume ridge, and, behind it, a longer line between Cambrai and Arras. The British are already in close touch with enemy positions south-west of the Bapaume ridge, and it is not unlikely that the enemy may be compelled to withdraw to the Cambrai-Arras position.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

Bethmann-Hollweg on the Stump Agala.

London, February 27.

The Chancellor accused President Wilson variously, of favouring the Entente and of acting detrimentally towards Germany. He entered on a long polemical statement in regard to exchange of views, and an indictment of the American attitude, seeking to prove that it was dictated by partiality and selfishness. He argued that it was not the first time in history that the British had tried the starvation policy. He declared that the submarine successes much surpass the navy's expectations, even though reports from many sources have not yet been received. The success won was due partly to the sinkings and partly to the discouragement of neutral shipping.

Dwelling on the necessity for the popular remodelling of German internal life after the war, he derided M. Briand's and Mr. Lloyd George's declaration as to the aim to free Germany from Prussian militarism and to confer democratic liberties on Germans. "Mr. Lloyd George knew before the war our geographical situation, which always reminds us of Frederick the Great's words: 'Toujours en vedette.'"

[The above message is incomplete. It evidently refers to a speech by the German Chancellor.—Ed. H. K. T.]

JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

(Continued from page 8.)

6.—The Phaethon Stakes.—

Handicap. Winner \$500. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China Ponies that have run at any Gymkhana Meeting and Griffin on date of entry. Non-starters barred. Entrance \$10. One Mile and a quarter.

Mr John Peel's Jacobite 11st.

21b (Mr Johnstone) 1

Meera H. P. White & N. J.

Scabb's Capilano 11st

(Mr Heard) 2

Mr Ellis Kadoorie's Formosa

Chief 11st 11b (Mr Moller) 3

Mr Goshard's Matchbox 10st.

10lb (Mr Fisher) 0

Mr Howford's Oosby, 10st.

6lb (Mr Sedgwick) 0

Mr Henry Humphreys' Town

Moose 10st 9lb (Mr Knoll) 0

Meera Logan & Barto's

Glorious Pearl 10st 6lb

(Mr Seth) 0

Sir Paul's Victory Dahlia 11st.

11b (Mr Barton) 0

This race was run in a down-

pour of rain. The Dahlia took the

lead, with Jacobite on his heels

in front of Glorious Pearl. Pas-

sing the judge's box, the

Pearl was first, Jacobite

(hard held) second, Capilano

third and the Chief bringing up

the rear. At the 10th furlong, the

Pearl had a two-length lead

over Capilano. Jacobite

snatched back and met with the

Chief. The pace slowed up

and the Chief came up

and met the Chief. The

Chief came up and met the

Chief came up and met the

or. Won by half a length, a head

between second and third.

Time.—2 min. 37 2/5 secs.

Pari-mutuel:—

Winner \$8.60.

Places \$5.90; \$7.20; \$9.70.

Cash Sweep:—

Ticket No. 310 1st \$2,298.62

" " 270 2nd 658.75

" " 640 3rd 328.33

Commission 328.25

Total \$3,810.00

\$10 ticket:— 426, 233, 737,

296, 756.

7.—The "Rialto" Stakes.—

Presented by the Members of the

Hongkong Stock Exchange.

Value \$1,000 to Winner. Second

to receive \$200. Third \$100.

For China Ponies, Subscription

Griffins of this season 1916-1917.

Weight for inches as per scale.

Winners of one Race 5 lb.; of

two or more Races 10 lb. extra.

Jockeys who have never had a

winning mount in Hongkong,

Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5

lb. Entrance \$10 to go to the

Winner. One Mile.

Mr John Peel's Drumpick

11st 6lb (Mr Johnstone) 1

Mr Charles Hush Hush 11st.

9lb (Mr Heard) 2

Meera Beith and Rose Sol

11st 6lb (Mr Seth) 3

Mr H. B. L. Dowbiggin's

Whipper-in, 10st 4lb (Mr

Adams) 0

Mr Dynasty's King Dick 10st.

12lb (Mr Fisher) 0

Mr A. R. Lowe's Brown Rose

10st 10lb (Mr Barton) 0

Sir Paul's Dandy Dahlia 11st.

11b (Mr Moller) 0

Meera Logan & Barto's

Glorious Pearl 10st 6lb

From a good start, Tom Cobleigh settled down in front of Dandy Dahlia with Hush Hush third. On passing the judge's box, the order of the leaders was Dandy Dahlia, Tom Cobleigh, and Hush Hush. Nearing Bowington gate, Drumstick assumed the leadership and up the incline he had a length lead over the Dahlia, with Tom Cobleigh third and Hush Hush fourth. Round the bend Hush Hush forced the pace on the outside course, and into the straight Drumstick led, Hush Hush having worked into second place with the Dahlia third. It was a hot race home, Drumstick getting the verdict by two lengths from Hush Hush, who was half a length in front of Sol.

Time.—2 min. 09. 2/5 sec.

Pari-mutuel:—

Winner, \$9.90.

Places, \$6; \$7.60; \$10.50.

Cash Sweeps:—

Ticket No. 417 1st \$2,049.68

" 303 2nd 585.62

" 637 3rd 292.82

Commission 436.88

Total \$3,415.00

\$10 tickets:—379, 97, 385, 623, 178.

8.—The Champion Stakes.—

Winner \$2,000. Second \$500.

Third \$300. For China Ponies.

Winners at this Meeting only.

Weight for inches as per scale.

One Mile and a quarter.

Mr Ezra's Triumph, 10st. 12lb.

(Mr Ezra) 1

Mr John Peel's Sandy 10st.

12lb. (Mr Johnstone) 2

Mr Ezra's Dixie, 11st. 1lb.

(Mr Seth) 3

Mr Henry Humphreys' North-

land, 11st. 1lb. (Mr Knoll) 0

From the start, Dixie showed

the way, being closely followed

by Northlands and Triumph.

Passing the judge's box, Dixie

held the premier position, with

Northlands, Sandy and

Triumph following in process-

ional order. At the back stretch,

Dixie was still in front leading

from Northlands by two lengths,

Sandy coming next. At the rock

the favourites were racing in

partnership. Northlands short-

ly afterwards reduced the

lead which Dixie had over

him. Coming into the

home straight, Triumph, on

the outside, forced the pace

and shot past the post half a

length in front of Sandy, Dixie

being one length away third.

Time:—2 min. 38.3/5 sec.

Pari-mutuel:—

Winner, \$8.

Places, \$5.20; \$5.20.

Cash Sweeps:—

Ticket No. 87 1st \$12,695.37

" 98 2nd 3,627.25

" 1902 3rd 1,813.63

Commission 4,533.87

Total \$22,670.00

\$100 tickets:—398, 1658, 71,

1047, 1614, 1033, 671, 1784,

1689, 1090, 1554, 1982, 2017,

2066, 2219, 1868, 1294, 674.

9.—The Consolation Stakes.—

A Sweepstakes of \$5 each with

\$400 added for Winner. Second

\$200. Third \$100. For China

Ponies that have run and not won

at this Meeting. Weight for

inches as per scale. Jockeys who

have never had a winning mount

in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tien-

sin allowed 5 lb. One Mile.

Messrs T. F. Hough and J. H.

Scott's Golofina, 11st. 1lb.

(Mr Ezra) 1

Mr T. F. Hough's Cadzow's

Wait 10st. 9lb. (Mr Heard) 2

Sir Paul's Windsor Dahlia

11st 1lb (Mr Moller) 3

Mr Barady's Peter Doody,

10 st. 10 lb. (Mr Barton) 0

Mr Barady's Yid, 10 st. 12 lb.

(Mr Johnstone) 0

Mr Ezra's Silverwood, 10 st.

12 lb. (Mr Seth) 0

Mr Henry Humphreys' Tittle-

mouse, 10st. 9lb. (Mr Knoll) 0

Mr Ellis Kadoorie's Pingwa

Chief, 10st. 9lb. (Mr

Sedgwick) 0

Peter Doody raced away from

a good start, being followed by

Silverwood and Pingwa Chief.

The lead was unchanged at

Bowington gate, but Tittlemouse

had come into third place. Near-

ing the rock, Cadzow's Wait,

who had been some distance

behind, got into the fourth berth.

Entering the home straight, Yid

made the pace hot with the

Dahlia following close on, but

Golofina, well ridden, jumped

home with a length and a half to

win. Wait, Dahlia, being

half a length away third.

Time:—2 min. 17.4/5 sec.

"STRIKE ENGLAND'S LIFE-NERVE."

Reichstag Leader Urges Fulllest Use of the Submarine.

Berlin, January 19.—Count Westarp, leader of the Conservative party in the Reichstag, declared himself in favour of the fullest use of submarines in a speech at Magdeburg. He said: "Our utmost strength must now be thrown into the scales. . . . There is no weapon of warfare which we should withhold. We have too few weapons in hand against England, who possesses at this moment our colonies, has swept away our commercial marine, and put a blockade into effect. If we want to make further progress against England we must strike her life nerve—her commercial fleet. We have already dealt England mighty blows in cruiser warfare, and it is technically possible to augment our achievements, but the chief thing is commercial warfare. It is a good sign that nobody feels it necessary to try and interfere with the plans and decisions of the military authorities, but that everybody has full confidence."

German Decoration for Chinese Officer.

In the the Spring of 1916 the Board of General Staff sent several officers to Europe to see the fighting at the fronts of the various countries. Colonel Wu Kuangohieh has been in Europe for about one year, and has regularly sent reports on the military operations which came under his view. He has been fighting in the region of the Black Sea. He is now with the German Army. The Kaiser has given him an Eagle Decoration. He is now enquiring through the Wai-chiao Pu whether he will be permitted to wear the Decoration.

Pari-mutuel:—

Winner, \$53.

Places, \$13.90, \$7.60, \$13.40.

Cash Sweeps:—

Ticket No. 605 1st \$2,856.00

" 504 2nd 816.00

" 40 3rd 408.00

Commission 640.00

Total \$4,720.00

\$10 Tickets:—710, 519, 692, 497, 869.

10.—The Nil Desperandum

Stakes.—A Sweepstakes of \$5

each with \$300 added for Win-

ner. Second \$200. Third \$100.

For China Ponies, Subscription

Griffins of this Season 1916-1917

that have run and not won at

this Meeting. Weight for inches

as per scale. Jockeys who have

never had a winning mount in

Hongkong Shanghai or Tientsin

allowed 5 lb. Five Furlongs.

Mr John Peel's Dunlop, 11st

1lb. (Mr Johnstone) 1

Mr Dynasty's King Dick,

11st. 4 lb. (Mr Sedgwick) 2

Messrs Beith & Ross' Mo

10st 9lb (Mr Head) 3

Mr Adams' Hang On, 10st 10lb

(Mr Adams) 0

Mr Billiards' The Jigger, 11st

(Mr Moller) 0

Mr Goshead's Moneybox, 10st.

8 lb. (Mr Barton) 0

Messrs Logan and Basto's

Peerless Pearl, 11 st. 1lb.

(Mr Knoll) 0

Mr Henry Morris' Lonsfield,

10st. 12lb. (Mr Ezra) 0

Mr Nemases's Sahab, 11st.

1lb. (Mr Seth) 0

Mr Sleg's Golliwog, 10st. 10lb.

(Mr Grace) 0

Mr Staves' Sangala, 11st. 1lb.

(Mr Hayes) 0

Mr Yale's Old King Cole, 10st.

10lb. (Mr Fisher) 0

This was a scramble. Out of

the big field, Johnstone came

into first place when nearing

home. Won by a neck, a length

and a half separating second and

third.

Time:—1 min. 19.4/5 sec.

Pari-mutuel:—

Winner, \$22.60.

Places, \$7.20, \$11.49, \$6.10.

Cash Sweeps:—

Ticket No. 892 1st \$2377.00

" 831 2nd 822.00

" 546 3rd 741.00

Commission 690.00

Total \$4,200.00

\$10 Tickets:—123, 150, 228,

423, 705, 228, 227, 497, 57

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Rinnakron, 30th Dec., 1916.

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WEDNESDAY, 28th FEBRUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 1st MARCH, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

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Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 7 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This Steamer connects with the returning Steamer from Macao at 7 p.m.

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Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	6, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	7, Mar.
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Patent Slip, No. 4, Kowloon	215'	75'	11' 6"	5' 6"		
TAI KOWTSUI						
Comptrol Dock	464'	15'	30'	6'		
ABERDEEN						
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THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

"LADIES' DAY" MARKED BY
BAD WEATHER.

ACCIDENT TO MR. BOYD IN THE FIRST RACE.

Ladies Day—usually the occasion on which the Racecourse assumes its most gay appearance—opened far from promising this morning, heavy rain falling and a thick fog overhanging the higher levels. In consequence of this, the attendance of the fair sex at the course was below the usual standard and the absence of the newest creations in dress robbed the day of a great deal of its wonted pleasure to the ladies.

The premier events of the day were, of course, the Ladies Purse and the Champion Stakes, and it was mainly because of the interest in these two events that the attendance was even what it was.

General regret was felt yesterday at the hard luck experienced by Sir Paul's jockey, Mr. Burkill, who, by reason of the restlessness of a fractious pony, was so injured as to be unable to take part in any of the later races of the day. Mr. Johnstone continued his winning career and by the end of the day had no fewer than nine wins at this meeting to his credit, with four second places and two thirds. He was followed by Mr. Ezra, whose good riding has been commented on by all, this jockey's wins being four, with two second places and one third. That well-known local jockey, Knoll, was next with three wins, three second places, and three third places to his credit. Mr. Heard had two wins, two seconds and four thirds, whilst Mr. Burkill and Mr. Sedgwick were the only other jockeys to have had a win. The remaining jockeys had no success worthy of mention.

The Band of the 74th Panchabis, under Bandmaster J. W. Christie, again rendered a good programme of music, the following being the selections given:—

March,..... Arabis,.....
Back,.....
Selection,..... A Girl on the Stage,..... Caryl.
Valse,..... Beveria,.....
Song,.... My Dear Soul,..... Alford.
Selection,.... Push and Go,..... Sanderson.
March,..... Holyroad,..... Drowski.
Selection,..... The Earl and the Girl,..... Caryl.
Intermez,.... The Butterfly,..... Bendix.
Selection,..... Patience,..... Sullivan.
Piece,..... Prælude,..... Jarnefelt.
Selection,..... The Cinema Star,..... Gilbert.
Two Step,..... When the Midnight Choo-Choo leaves for Alabama,.... Berlin.
Selection,..... The Reminiscences of Verdi,.... Godfrey.
Caprice for Pocolo Solo,.... Souvenir de Liege,.... Gennin.
Valse,..... Destiny,..... Baynes.

At the time the first race was started, slight rain was still falling, but the attendance was quite fair, a member of ladies being present in raincoats.

His Excellency the Governor, again accompanied by Lady May and his Aide-de-Camp, arrived just as the third bell was going for the first race. The popular Clerk of the Course, Mr. T. F. Hough, again received the party at the gate.

Owing to the rain, the course was on the heavy side, a vast difference to the state of affairs on the two preceding days.

An unfortunate incident characterized the first race. A bad start was made, and Herolini, with Mr. Boyd riding, was left at the post, and continued to be a long way in the rear for almost the first quarter. Urging his mount Mr. Boyd was seen to be creeping up, and was lying in the fifth position rounding the village bend, when he was heavily thrown, landing in the ditch on the other side of the rail. The pony continued to race round the field, but Mr. Boyd was not seen

to get up. Mr. Hayes, on Sincia, had seen the throw and he pulled up his mount, and, going back to the spot, was able to assist the fallen rider. Dr. Glaister hurried to the scene and it was found that Mr. Boyd was suffering from a severe shaking, a nasty cut over the right eye, and a general bruising. He was brought back to the stables in a car and here received treatment. Later he was conveyed to hospital to undergo medical examination. He had the sincere sympathies of all, for he was riding extremely well when thrown and was bidding for a place. Mr. Soares also had plenty of sympathy, while Mr. Hayes' sporting act was generally appreciated.

General disappointment was caused at the news received before the first race was run that Silver Sireak would be running no more at this meeting. It was stated on the best authority that the pony is suffering from an affected shoulder, which necessitates its being kept in its box. This was a big blow, not only to the owner, Mr. John Peel, but also to many backers who strongly fancied it for the Champions.

It was also to be regretted that Mr. Burkill did not put in an appearance, but Sir Paul's ponies found other jockeys, a fact which demonstrates the good feeling existing among the various riders.

The second race of the day saw a great tussle between Ezra and Johnstone, out of which the former, on Dixie, came victorious. The made Ezra's fifth win at this meeting. Johnstone had to give second place to Moller on Windsor Dahlia, and the way in which the latter snatched the place reflected great credit on his jockeyship. Mr. Kadoorie's ill-luck was again evident, for, after leading all the way round, Pingwa Chief finished last.

The race for the Hongkong Stakes was one of the most exciting of the meeting, and was featured by the very fine riding of Sedgwick on Bridgenorth. Johnstone had to be content with third place again.

The race for the Ladies' Purse produced a fine contest, in which Mr. Johnstone, on Star of Doon, proved successful. It was a very popular win for Johnstone, it being quite obvious that the ladies were pleased that the jockey who has won the purses for so many years should again have the honour of receiving it.

The presentation was performed by Miss Ventris, who, in handing the purse to Mr. Johnstone said:—"On behalf of the ladies of Hongkong I congratulate you on your success."

Mr. Johnstone, replying, congratulated the Colony on its acquisition of Miss Ventris (Applause). It was in 1850 that Sir Robert Jardine won the same race in the colours he (the speaker) wore and he thought they would all agree that he was following in good footsteps.

On behalf of the Jockey Club, Mr. Johnstone handed Miss Ventris a lovely bouquet.

Cheers were given for Miss Ventris and the ladies, and at the conclusion of the ceremony Miss Ventris, was, as is usual, escorted to tiffin by the winning jockey.

1.—The Grand Stand Stakes.—Winner \$500. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China Ponies bona fide Griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race 5 lb.; of two or more Races 10 lb. extra. Subscription Griffins allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Three quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Henry Humphreys' Brown Mouse, 11 st. 4 lb. (Mr. Knoll) 1
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Essex Chief, 10 st. 12 lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 2
Mr. Ezra's Iron Duke, 11 st. 7 lb. (Mr. Ezra) 3
Sir Paul's Choice Dahlia, 10 st. 12 lb. (Mr. Seth) 0
Mr. Soares' Herolini, 10 st. 12 lb. (Mr. Boyd) 0

Mr. Soares' Warriorini, 10 st. 13 lb. (Mr. Moller) 0
Mr. Stavos' Sincia, 11 st. 4 lb. (Mr. Hayes) 9
Mr. H. P. White's Mansar, 11 st. 1 lb. (Mr. Johnstone) 0
Mr. H. P. White's Oak Bay, 11 st. 1 lb. (Mr. Heard) 0

There was a false start, and when the ponies did get away it was in a very disorderly fashion. Warriorini led the way, leaving Herolini ten lengths behind. At the bottom of the incline, Iron Duke was first, Essex Chief second and Brown Mouse third, with Herolini taking up the rear. At the rock, Essex Chief was in the van, with Brown Mouse following on. Choice Dahlia was in the fourth place. The Chief kept the lead, and Brown Mouse got into second place. Herolini here threw his rider, who was badly shaken and brought back later in a motor. Coming round the bend, Brown Mouse led on the rails, followed by Iron Duke second and Mansar third. There followed a hard-riden race, Brown Mouse still keeping the lead, with Iron Duke hot on his heels, the Chief having taken the third place, leaving Mansar a rather doubtful fourth. Won by a length, the same distance separating the second and third.

Times.—2 min. 41 1/5 secs.
Pari-mutuel:—
Winner, \$7.70.
Places, \$5.20 \$9.30 \$5.60
Cash Sweeps:—
Ticket No. 50 1st \$882.87
" 227 2nd 252.25
" 77 3rd 126.13
Commission 248.75

Total \$1,510.00
\$10 tickets:—294, 21, 300, 237, 55.
2.—The Great Southern Stakes.—Winner \$500. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting of one Race 5 lb.; of two or more Races 10 lb. extra. Griffins allowed 5 lb.; Subscription Griffins of any Season non-winners allowed 10 lb. Entrance \$10. One Mile and a quarter.

Mr. Ezra's Dixie, 11 st. 6 lb. (Mr. Ezra) 1
Sir Paul's Windsor Dahlia, 11 st. 1 lb. (Mr. Moller) 2
Messrs T. F. Hough and J. E. Scott's Golofina, 11 st. 1 lb. (Mr. Johnstone) 3
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Pingwa Chief, 10 st. 11 lb. (Mr. Heard) 0

Pingwa Chief settled down, with Dixie second and Windsor Dahlia last. The first past the post was Pingwa Chief, leading by a good three lengths from Windsor Dahlia, with Dixie in the third place and Golofina taking up the rear. Passing the masted, the same order was maintained. At the bottom of the incline Golofina drew nearly level with Dixie, Pingwa Chief still keeping a substantial lead. Nearing the rock, the Chief led with Windsor Dahlia second. There was no change up the hill. It was seen that Windsor Dahlia slowly began to overhail the Chief, and just past the rock he passed the leader and led by a length. Down the incline, Pingwa Chief, not to be beaten, out-distanced the Dahlia. Round the bend, the four ponies were almost level, all going hard for premier place, Dixie forged ahead and Golofina came up close. Entering the home straight, Dixie, rather easily ridden, kept the lead and Pingwa Chief kept to the rails. A hard-riden race home ensued, Dixie passing the post first by half a length, a short head between second and third.

Pari-mutuel:—
Time.—1 min. 32 4/5 secs.
Winner, \$17.50.
Places, \$7; \$10.
Cash Sweeps:—
Ticket No. 177 1st \$1,204.55
" 310 2nd 359.87
" 366 3rd 184.95
Commission 124.53

Total \$2,125.00
\$10 tickets:—17.
3.—The Hongkong Stakes.—Winner \$400. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China Ponies, Subscription Griffins of this Season 1916-1917. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Subscription Griffins Challenge Cup 7 lb. extra; non-winners allowed 3 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. One Mile and a half.

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THE LATE MR. A. H.
HEWITT.

Impressive Funeral at
Happy Valley.

This morning at eight o'clock the remains of the late Mr. A. H. Hewitt, whose death was reported yesterday, were laid to rest in the Protestant Cemetery at Happy Valley.

In spite of the early hour and the bad weather, there was a very large attendance of the deceased gentleman's friends, and an enormous number of wreaths was sent. The Police Reserve, in which Mr. Hewitt was an inspector, was represented by about a hundred men of all ranks and companies, including the D.S.P. (R)—Mr. F. C. Jenkin—and the three Assistant Superintendents—Messrs J. W. Franks and T. F. Hough and Dr. Jordan. Inspector Sim and Crown Sergeant Pitt, of the regular force, also attended. Mr. Robert Shawan, representing the Green Island Cement Co., was present, while among the mourners were Mr. B. L. Frost and Mr. W. A. Dowley, and many old friends and colleagues of the deceased. It is an interesting indication of Mr. Hewitt's popularity that practically the whole of the Chinese staff at the Cement Works attended. The service was conducted by the Rev. H. Opley Moyle, assisted by the Rev. N. C. Pope.

There was a succession of false starts, and much time was wasted. Trojan got away from a bad start, closely followed by Merry Monarch, with Field Mouse last. King Ben soon got the lead. The first past the post on the first round of the course was King Ben, with Merry Monarch second and Drumlog third. At the Bowington gate, Cloudlands led from King Ben, and Merry Monarch took up the third position. Magie Dahlia forced the pace and took first place nearing the football stand, but going up the incline King Ben shot ahead from Cloudlands, with Magie Dahlia second. At the bottom of the incline Magie Dahlia and King Ben raced neck and neck. When near the rock, King Ben was first, Cloudlands second and Field Mouse third, with Magie Dahlia in the fourth place. Entering the home straight, King Ben was first, and Bridgnorth second. The leaders raced hard, with Field Mouse on the outside. A hard fought race resulted between Field Mouse and Bridgnorth. Won by a short head, half a length between second and third.

Times.—3 min. 25. 4/5 secs.
Pari-mutuel:—
Winner, \$152.90.
Places, \$12.30; \$8.80; \$6.60.
Cash Sweeps:—
Ticket No. 434 1st \$1,538.25
" 322 2nd 439.50
" 179 3rd 219.75
Commission 382.50

Total \$2,580.00
\$10 tickets:—259, 88, 209, 278, 477, 447.
4.—The Ladies' Purse.—Presented. \$350 added for Winner. Second to receive \$200. Third \$100. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting other than Subscription Griffins 5 lb. extra. Jockeys who have had 3 or more winning mounts in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin 3 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 4 lb. Entrance \$10. Once Round.

Mr. John Peel's Star of Doon, 11 st. 3 lb. (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. T. F. Hough's Cadsw's Wait 10 st. 11 lb. (Mr. Fisher) 2
Mr. Ezra's General Birdwood, 11 st. 3 lb. (Mr. Ezra) 3
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Australian Chief, 11 st. 4 lb. (Mr. Heard) 0
Sir Paul's Giant Dahlia, 11 st. 7 lb. (Mr. Moller) 0

Star of Doon got away with General Birdwood second and the Chief last. At the Bowington gate, Star of Doon shot half a length in front of Cadsw's Wait, and Giant Dahlia went ahead. A fine race then took place between Giant Dahlia and Star of Doon, the latter at the football stand taking a slight lead, with General Birdwood in the third place. Going past the rock, Star of Doon led, with Cadsw's Wait second and Giant Dahlia third. General Birdwood then forced the pace and took second place. Johnstone's mount was first into the home straight and had no difficulty in winning. A splendid tussle took place between General Birdwood and Cadsw's Wait for second berth. Won by a head, a neck between second and third.

Times.—1 min. 55 secs.
Pari-mutuel:—
Winner, \$9.50.
Places, \$6.10; \$15.60.
Cash Sweeps:—
Ticket No. 341 1st \$1,835.75
" 497 2nd 524.50
" 286 3rd 282.25
Commission 327.50

Total \$3,020.00
\$10 tickets:—91, 208.
5.—The American Cup.—Presented by American Citizens resident in Hongkong. Second to receive \$200. Third \$100. For China Ponies bona fide Griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race 5 lb.; of two Races 7 lb.; of three or more Races 10 lb. extra. Subscription Griffins allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. One Mile and a half.

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Sir Paul's Windsor Dahlia, 11 st. 1 lb. (Mr. Moller) 2
Messrs T. F. Hough and J. E. Scott's Golofina, 11 st. 1 lb. (Mr. Johnstone) 3
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Messrs T. F. Hough and J. E. Scott's Golofina, 11 st. 1 lb. (Mr. Johnstone) 3
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Pingwa Chief, 10 st. 11 lb. (Mr. Heard) 0

Pingwa Chief settled down, with Dixie second and Windsor Dahlia last. The first past the post was Pingwa Chief, leading by a good three lengths from Windsor Dahlia, with Dixie in the third place and Golofina taking up the rear. Passing the masted, the same order was maintained. At the bottom of the incline Golofina drew nearly level with Dixie, Pingwa Chief still keeping a substantial lead. Nearing the rock, the Chief led with Windsor Dahlia second. There was no change up the hill. It was seen that Windsor Dahlia slowly began to overhail the Chief, and just past the rock he passed the leader and led by a length. Down the incline, Pingwa Chief, not to be beaten, out-distanced the Dahlia. Round the bend, the four ponies were almost level, all going hard for premier place, Dixie forged ahead and Golofina came up close. Entering the home straight, Dixie, rather easily ridden, kept the lead and Pingwa Chief kept to the rails. A hard-riden race home ensued, Dixie passing the post first by half a length, a short head between second and third.

Pari-mutuel:—
Time.—1 min. 53 secs.
Winner, \$10.20.
Places, \$6; \$6.40.
Cash Sweeps:—
Ticket No. 102 1st \$2,874.00
" 692 2nd 764.00
" 286 3rd 382.00
Commission 580.00

Total \$4,400.00
\$10 tickets:—201, 208, 47.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

CANTON CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—The letter signed by "Hauptmann von Koepenick," which appeared in your issue of Saturday, the 24th instant, appears to be somewhat unnecessary and uncalled for. It is much to be regretted that the

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

the other states New South Wales and New Zealand have never neglected to maintain some understanding with this country. The European war has led to the Australians deriving greater benefits from the naval assistance which Japan rendered Great Britain as her Ally than the British people at home and British residents in China. Since 1915 the Premier of New South Wales has frequently declared in public speeches that Australia owed a great deal to the Japanese Navy for the transport of her troops and the protection of the Australian coasts from bombardment by enemy vessels, and has thus come to openly inspire the Australians with pro-Japanese sentiments. It is now reported that the Australian Government has decided to engage Mr. James Murdoch, the well-known Japanese scholar who has been interested in the higher education of this country for the past thirty years, as Professor of Japanese at Melbourne University. The *Tokyo Asahi* expresses much satisfaction at the fact that the Commonwealth of Australia has come to gradually understand this country, and hopes that the statesmen on both sides will do their utmost to improve the relations between the two peoples.

Japan's Rice Exports.

The total exports of rice from Japan last year amounted in quantity to 1,634,474 piculs, of which 920,836 piculs represented unhulled rice, 711,820 piculs cleaned rice, and the remaining 1,181,818 piculs other varieties. The total export, is the largest since 1889, while the export of cleaned rice creates a record. Hitherto Japanese rice has been exported for the most part in the unhulled condition. The increase in the export of cleaned rice is explained as due to increased shipments to Great Britain as a result of the war.

U. S. Steel Holdings.

On December 31 the holdings of U. S. Steel common stock were 502,632 shares, compared with 537,869 shares on September 30, 1915, 525,254 shares on June 30 and 534,469 shares on March 31, 1916. Foreign holdings of preferred stock close of year amounted to 50,442 shares, compared with 51,71,098 shares on September 30. During the last quarter of last year holdings of common decreased 35,177 shares. During the September quarter the decrease was 87,445 shares, and in June quarter 9,215 shares. On March 31, 1914, before the outbreak of the war, foreign investors held 1,285,636 shares of steel common.

Eastern Smelting Company.

The following report of the directors was presented at the general meeting held in London recently. The net profit for the period under review amounted to £121,395 19s 11d. After making provision for the items shown in the Appropriation Account and including the balance brought forward from last year there remains to be dealt with a sum of £225,017 14s 2d. The Directors now recommend the payment of a balance dividend for the period at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the Preferred Ordinary Shares £2,500. A dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares £7,750. Total £10,250. And to carry forward £14,767. 14s 2d. The Directors are pleased to report that the appointment of Messrs. Fraser and Co. as local managers in the East has proved of great advantage to the Company. Closer cooperation between the various departments has been effected, and they have every reason to believe that in consequence of the improved methods which are being introduced at the works better results will be shown in the future. In accordance with the Articles of Association, Sir Ernest W. Birch, K.O.M.G., and the Hon. Mr. A. R. Adams retire, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The auditors, Messrs. Maxwell Hicks & Co., retire, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

...20 cts. pieces	5 1/2% dis.
...10 ..	5 1/2% dis.
...20 cts. pieces	1 1/2% prem.
...10 ..	1 1/2% prem.

for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wines & Liqueurs.

LIHI ONG, Manager,
Longkong, Th. 50, & 118

NOTICES.

A HUMIDOR FREE

FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY.

To introduce

"AMULET" SMOKING MIXTURE

TO A WIDER CIRCLE OF SMOKERS, WE HAVE DECIDED TO OFFER 4 OZS. OF THIS SWEET TOBACCO PACKED IN A HIGHLY SERVICEABLE GLASS HUMIDOR FOR \$2.50 WHICH IS THE PRICE OF 8 OZS. OF THIS TOBACCO ALONE.

As the number of these Humidors is limited, you should
SECURE ONE AT ONCE.
IT WILL KEEP YOUR TOBACCO FRESH DURING DAMP WEATHER.

Obtainable From:

Messrs. HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
A. S. WATSON & CO.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
GRACIO EGYPTIAN CIGAR STORE.
ANGLO EGYPTIAN CIGAR STORE.
SINCERE & CO.

MANUFACTURED BY
WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LD.
LONDON.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families. Tickets for which are being sent out with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admittance. Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 23rd February 1917.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1917.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY (OF DAY).

FEBRUARY 26TH, 27TH, 28TH AND 3RD MARCH.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD. or at the Gate. Price \$10 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or \$1 per day. Tickets for the Off-Day, \$3.

No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 28th February, 1917.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersigned on SATURDAY, the 24th instant.

No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holder thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917.



IMPRESS ON YOUR MIND

THAT IN

"PRIMO" BEER

there is a food value as well as beverage enjoyment, for three reasons:—

1.—Primo beer is beer that is always uniform in quality; never varies.

2.—It is a product of the most carefully selected and highest ingredients harmoniously used, the result of many years' experience.

3.—The hops have a nerve soothing value. The malt not only has food value, but is, of all foods, one of the most quickly and easily turned by digestion into nourishment.

Obtainable from all Wine Merchants.
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
16, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.



NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that these examinations will commence on MONDAY, July 9th, 1917.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before April 2nd, 1917.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, THE UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG.

The entry forms, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar together with the fee (Ten dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 2nd, 1917.

The following Scholarships and Prizes will be awarded on the result of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

(a) Two King Edward VII Scholarships of £40 a year each, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for these scholarships must be under the age of 21 on July 1st and must before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.

(b) One President's Scholarship of four hundred dollars (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for this Scholarship must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st and must before the first day of the examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII Scholarship.

(c) Two Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Scholarships of 300 dollars a year each, for 4 years, tenable in the Faculty of Engineering. These scholarships will be awarded to poor students who would otherwise be unable to enter the University.

(d) Five cash prizes of \$100 each (Hongkong Currency).

Candidates who secure King Edward VII or President's Scholarships or cash prizes must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917.

ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED
Tokyo, Japan

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undementioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the column of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILED OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Au Tau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sammel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 4 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shek Kiu.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kauk ne.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Yungshin, Br., s.s. 1,410, Malkin, 27th Feb.—Saigon, 21st Feb., R. Co.—J. M. & Co.

Amikusa M., Jap., s.s. 1,370, Konishi, 28th Feb.—Swatow, 27th Feb., Gen.—O. S. K.

Anhui, Br., s.s. 1,359, Eddy, 18th Feb.—Shanghai, 15th Feb., Gen.—H. & S.

Halios Nor., s.s. 860, Olsen, 28th Feb.—Bangko, 18th Feb., R. Co.—T. & Co.

Polas, Chi., s.s. 214, Woonkan, 28th Feb.—Quinhai, 21st Feb., Gen.—Ch. nos.

S. gung, Fr., s.s. 41, 17th Feb.—Bentley, 24th Feb., Timber—Naples.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Fresh assorted American Sweets & Fry's Chocolates.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 28th at 11.10—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly at Vladivostok and over the Philippines. It has increased considerably over the lower Yangtze Valley and slightly over S. China.

An anticyclone has formed over China. Strong monsoon may be expected along the east coast of China, and over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.71 inches, against an average of 4.11 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW
District.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Weather.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
2 Formosa Channel	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lanchow	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
China Coast Meteorological Register.	February 28, a.m.					

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Weather.
Vostock	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Nemuro	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Hakodate	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Tokio	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Kobe	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Nagasaki	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Kyushu	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Oshima	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Naha	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Ishijima	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Bonin Is.	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Chafoo	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Whalew	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Kanton	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Ichang	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Kiukiang	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Changsha	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Shanghai	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Guthrie	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Sharp P.	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Amoy	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Macao	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Taihu	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Taiwan	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Koshun	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
P'ores	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Canton	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
H'kong	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Gay Rock	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Macao	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Wuchow	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Pakhoi	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Hollow	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Phallen	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Tourane	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
C. St. J.	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Parri	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Dagupan	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Manila	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Laguna	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Tacloban	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Hollo	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Surigao	6a	30.13	5	0	b	
Latan	6a	30.13	5	0	b	

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Feb. 28, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date.

at 6 p.m. at 6 a.m. at 6 p.m.

Barometer 29.92 29.90 29.87

Temperature 69 61 71

Humidity 77 99 80

Wind Direction E E E

Force 3 1 2

Weather o b f o

Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest open air Temperature on 26th 69

Lowest " " " " " " " " " " " "

H.K. Observatory, February 27, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Inspector.

TIDE TABLE.

From 26th Feb. to 4th Mar.

Day of Month.

High Water Hongkong Mean Time.

Day of Month.

Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.

Day of Month.

Day of Month.

Day of Month.

Day of Month.

Day of Month.

Day of Month.

Day of Month.

Day of Month.

Day of Month.

Day of Month.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE

ROYAL

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
Commencing WEDNESDAY March 7th, 1917.
MAURICE BANDMAN

THE NEW BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the Following Latest London Successes:—

MARCH 7th & 8th	The Phenomenal Record Breaker from the Adelphi Theatre "HIGH JINKS."
MARCH 9th & 10th	The Latest Success from the Alhambra Theatre "THE BING BOYS ARE HERE."
MARCH 12th & 13th	The Wonderful Production from the Prince of Wales Theatre "MR. MANHATTAN."
MARCH 14th	The Recent Adelphi Success "TINA."
MARCH 15th & 16th	The Success of the Moment, Recently produced at the Gaiety Theatre "THEODORE & CO."
MARCH 17th	"THE MERRY WIDOW."
MARCH 19th	The Latest Garrick Success "THE GIRL FROM CIROS."

BOOKING IS NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S.

Prices of Admission 13.50, 5s, 2s, 1s.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 2nd March, 1917.

"TWO LITTLE VACABONDS."

1st Episode in 4 parts.

"ANOTHER'S FAULT."

"THE GREAT WAR."

Interesting:—

FLORENCE ROSE FASHIONS.

"BETTY PREPARES FOR COOL WEATHER."

Comic:—

"A FILM JOHNNIE,"

BY CHAPLIN.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.